#### DOCUMENT RESULE

ZD 153 514

HE 009 698

AUTHOR

Ruh, Charlotte V.

TITLE

Market Conditions and Tenure for Ph. D.'s in U.S.

Higher Education: Results Ficm the 1975 Carnegie

Faculty Survey and a Comparison with Results From the

1973 ACE Survey. Technical Report No. 3.

INSTITUTION

Carnegie Council on Folicy Studies in Higher

Education, Berkeley, Calif.

PUB DATE

Jul 77

NOTE

61p.: Fart of the Project on Quantitative Policy

inalysis Mode, s of Demand and Supply in Higher

Education

AVAILABLE FROM

Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher

Education, Berkeley, California

EDRS PRICE

MF-\$0.83 HC-\$3.50 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS

\*College Faculty; Comparative Analysis; \*Toctoral

bec\_ees: Economic Factors: \*Employment Opportunities:

Enrollment: Higher Education: \*National Surveys: \*Statistical Analysis; Tables (Data); Teacher Supply

and Demand: \*Tenure

#### ABSTRACT

Data obtained from the 1975 Carnegie Survey of Teaching Faculty are used to investigate changes in tenure rate with a tenure rate estimation model used to examine the 1973 survey for the years that are covered by both surveys. There is a rapid fall in the medium time to tenure during the 1960's when there was the most rapid increase in enrollments. Quantitatively, however, the medium times to tenure estimated from the 1975 data are lower than those estimated from the 1973 data for the earlier years (1950-1968). The appendix contains the complete tabulation of results from the 1975 survey. (Author/SPG)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made

from the original document.

# Market Conditions and Tenure for PH.D.'s in U.S. Higher Education

A Report for the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education Results from the 1975
Carnegie Faculty Survey and a Comparison
with Results from the 1973 ACE Survey

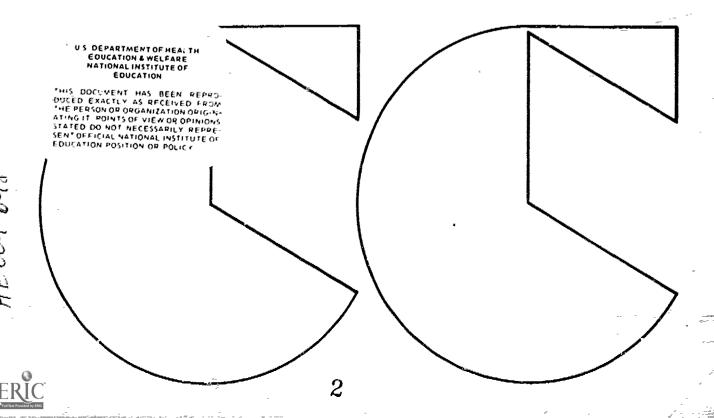
# Charlotte V. Kuh

Project on Quantitative Policy Analysis Models of Demand and Supply in Higher Education

Technical Report No. 3

July, 1977

Course Co



MARKET CONDITIONS AND TENURE FOR PH.D.'S IN U.S.
HIGHER EDUCATION: RESULTS FROM THE 1975 CARNEGIE FACULTY
SURVEY AND A COMPARISON WITH RESULTS FROM THE 1973 ACE SURVEY

Charlotte V. Kuh

#### Technical Report No. 3

July, 1977

# Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education

Project on Quantitative Policy Amalysis Models of Demand and Supply in Higher Education

Roy Radner
Department of Economics
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720

Charlotte V. Kuh Graduate School of Education Harvard University Cambridge, MA 02138

#### CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction and Summary
- 2. Results from the 1975 Survey
- 3. Differences in Results from the 1973 and 1975 Surveys
- 4. Conclusions
- 5. References

Appendix: Complete Tabulation of Results from the 1975 Survey

#### Acknowledgements

This research is part of an ongoing project on Quantitative Policy Analysis Models of Demand and Supply in Higher Education being conducted by the author and Roy Radner and is supported in part by the Carnegie Council for Policy Studies in Higher Education and by the Ford Foundation. Research assistance was provided by Luis Fernandez and Glenn Woroch.



#### Introduction and Summary

This technical report describes the results of the tenure rate estimation model that was discussed in Kuh and Radner (2), using data obtained from the 1975 Survey of Teaching Faculty sponsored by the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education. Qualitatively, the results are similar to those found using data from the 1973 ACE Survey for the years that are covered by both surveys. There is a rapid fall in the median time to tenure during the 1960's when there was the most rapid increase in enrollments. Quantitatively, however, the median times to tenure estimated from the 1975 data are lower than those estimated from the 1973 data for the earlier years (1950-1968).

In the section below, we shall first summarize the results from the 1975 data. We shall then discuss the differences between the results of the estimation using the 1973 and 1975 surveys and what could have given rise to these differences.

To summarize the most important specific results:

- 1. For all types and control of institution, median times to tenure fell rapidly from 1961 until the late 1960's. Thereafter, they rose slowly through 1973, for universities and private colleges, and levelled off for public colleges. Generally, the median time to tenure is longer in private than in public institutions. This same pattern is found in broad fields. We also find that the median time to tenure is longer in the physical and biological sciences than in the humanities and social sciences.
- 2. We investigated possible explanations for the lower median times to tenure for earlier years that were estimated for the 1975 Survey.

  Although the main differences between the two samples were the smaller size of the 1975 Survey and the inclusion in it of relatively more low quality



institutions, these differences do not appear to explain the systematic differences in the estimates from the two samples. Rather, it appears that the differences result from systematic differences of the incidence of tenure for the older cohorts. At any age, the older cohorts in the 1975 sample are more likely to be tenured than the older cohorts in the 1973 sample. We think that this may be due to selective attrition of untenured older faculty. Careful examination of this hypothesis, however, must wait until we have investigated data from the NAS-NRC comprehensive roster to obtain direct evidence of movements into and out of academia.



#### Results from the 1975 Survey

The estimated age and date effects are presented in Tables 1 and 2 of the Appendix. These were estimated by the method described in Kuh and Radner [2]. Our statistical model estimates the tenure rate, which we define as the chance that a nontenured faculty member will be granted tenure in any given year. The tenure rate is dependent upon conditions specific to that year (which we call a "date effect") and on the time that has elapsed since the faculty member obtained the Ph.D. degree (which we call an "age effect"). These age and date effects are more easily interpreted when they are combined in the calculation of a "date-corrected" median time to tenure. This is calculated by taking the age effects and, for each year, applying the appropriate date effect. The corresponding probability frequency distribution is then found and the median of the corresponding cumulative distribution is the date-corrected median time to tenure. date corrected median for year t can be interpreted as the median time to tenure that would be experienced by the cohort that entered academia in year t if conditions did not change thereafter.

Table 1 presents the median times to tenure that would occur if data had no effect. These medians along with the interquartile range, allow us to contrast differences in time to tenure for different types of institutions. The median time to tenure is a year longer in private institutions than in public institutions The dispersion is least in public universities and greatest in private universities.



TABLE 1

Median and Interquartile Ranges of Time to Tenure
Uncorrected for Date Effects

	<u>Median</u>	Interquartile Range
Public Universities	5.6	4.5
Private Universities	6.6	5.3
Public Four Year	5.1	5.1
Private Four Year	6.1	5.1

In Table 2, we allow the date effects to vary and present the date—
corrected median times to tenure. These medians give us a picture of how
date effects change the time to tenure while the distribution of age effects
is unchanged. These median times to tenure are plotted against date in
Figure 1 for universities and Figure 2 for four year institutions. For
universities, the median time to tenure is almost always longer in private
than in public institutions. The median times to tenure estimated from the
1975 3urvey are more variable than those estimated from the larger 1973
sample. For universities, they fall rapidly for the years from 1961 to 1965 and
reach a minimum in 1968. After 1968, they rise fairly steadily to 1974.

The median times to tenure are quite similar for public and private four year institutions until after 1968, when the median time to tenure for private colleges rises, while for public colleges, it continues to fall. The median time to tenure begins to fall in 1961 for private colleges and in 1962 for public colleges. As was the case for universities, there is considerable variability in the estimated median times to tenure;

TABLE 2

#### MEDIAN AGES TO TENURE 1975 SURVEY

DATE	PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES	PUBLIC . COLLEGES	PRIV ATE COLLEGES
19553 19553 19555 199556 199556 19956 19956 19968 19968 19971 19973	5.009 6.8709 6.8709 6.3057 6.3057 6.3057 6.3169 7.603186 7.3169 7	5057 5057 5057 5057 5057 5057 5057 5057	4.70 9.70 9.70 9.70 9.70 9.70 9.70 9.70 9	5.09 5.09
1974 MED IQR	5.143 5.088 5.66745 4.45982	7.303 6,284 6.55992 5,28504	4.164 3.705 5.05702	5.874 5.122 5.11490
ŘÄTIO	0.73858	0.80556	5.12576 1.01359	5.15203 0.84254

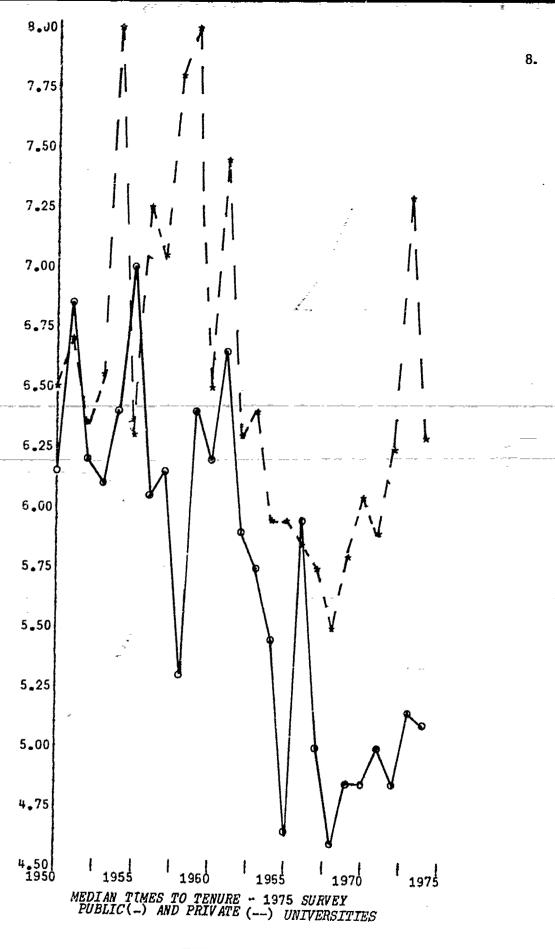
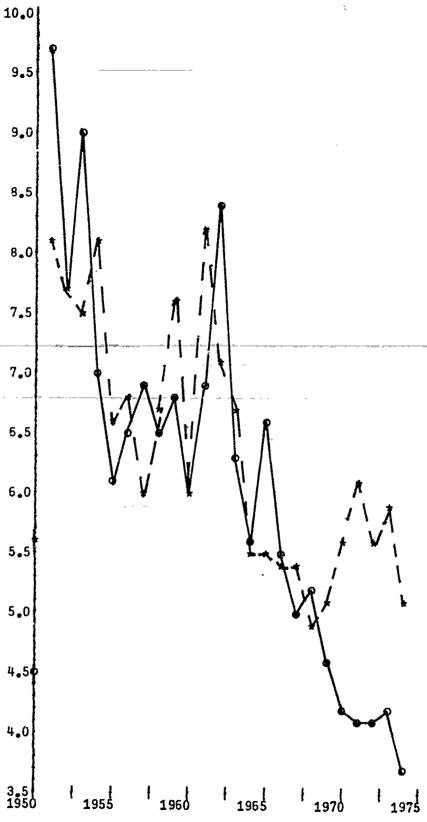


FIGURE 1

9.



MEDIAN TIMES TO TENURE - 1975 SURVEY PUBLIC 4 YR (-) AND PRIVATE 4 YR (--) COLLEGES

FIGURE 2

however, the declining trend is clear after 1962 for both types of college and, for public colleges, appears to level off beginning in 1970. For private colleges, the median time to tenure increases markedly from 1969 to 1972, but declines again after 1972.

The median times to tenure for broad fields are shown in Table 3 for public universities and Table 4 for private universities. Age and date effects for fields were not estimated for four year inscitutions because of the small sample size. The age and date effects, raw age- and date-specific promotion rates and colort sizes are given by field for universities in the Appendix.

Due to the fairly small sample size, there is considerable variability from year to year in the estimates. However, the trend perceived in the overall university estimates is reflected in the individual fields. The time to tenure fell from 1961 or 1962 until the late 7960's. The trend is less marked, however, than was the trend in the 1973 sample. For all fields, the median times to tenure are usually lower in public than in private universities. For almost all public university fields, the median time to tenure begins gradually to rise in the 1970's. For private universities in physical, biological and social sciences there is a spike in the median time to tenure in 1973. This corresponds to a very low date-specific promotion rate in these fields. The cause of this result is still a mystery to us, however, and the gradual upward trend continues in 1974 if we ignore the spike. Graphs of the estimated median times to tenure plotted against time are show in Figure 3 for the physical sciences and in Figure 4 for the social sciences.

For the period from 1960 on, the humanities, social sciences and engineering have the lowest median times to tenure. Biological and physical



TABLE 3

#### MEDIAN AGES TO TENURE 1975 SURVEY PUBLIC UNIVERSI...

,	
LOGICAL ENGINEERING HUMANITIES PHYSICAL CIENCES SCIENCES SC	SOCIAL EDUCATION CIENCES
6.707	5.856 6.377 4.737 7.1678 7.942 5.334 6.636 4.315 5.576 3.578 4.535 5.004 7.486

TABLE 4

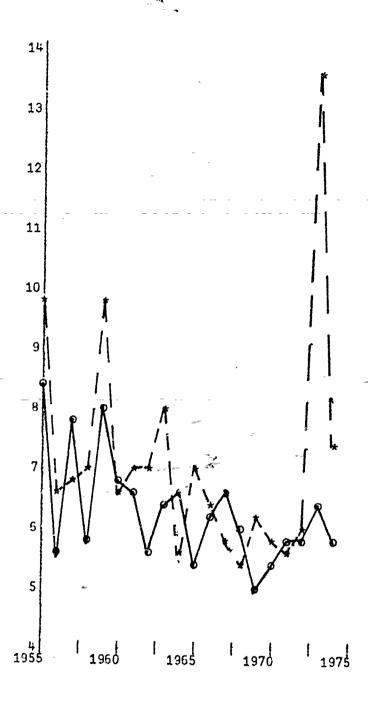
#### MEDIAN AGES TO TENURE 1975 SURVEY/PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

			·,	***-*		
DATE	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	ENGINEERING	HUMANITIES	PHYS1CAL SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	EDUC ATION
F						
1950 1951		4.576	6.298	7.792	4.600	
1952	7.296	4.417 5.331	7.251	5-782	3.851	5.531
1953	5.707	4.110	5.118	8.470 7.699 7.769	5.542	4.955
1954	- • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	40110	7.877 5.862	7.599	8.270	3.599
1355	7.010	8.937	5.302	7.709	5.495	6.284
1956	10.293	9.558	<b>-5.773</b>	9.708 6.579	6.016	6.842
1957	6.318	11.399	5.648	6.704	7.950	5.382
1958 1959	6.964	9.000	8.449	5.901	13.820 5.146	5-605-
1960	9.495 7.286	6.902	5.927	9.722	6.053	6.970 6.936
1951	7.235	9,860	5.552	6,650	5.231	6.808
1962	6.026	9.551 9.915	6.417 5.575 4.767	6.945	5_813	0.000
1963	9.321	6.766	3.5/5 11.767	6.919	5.692	4.034
1954	6_444	5.692	5.285	8.066	5.111	_
1955	6.265	7.253	4.263	5.577 5.948	5.957	3.871
1966 1967-	6.144	_5,579	5 <b>.</b> 121	6-398	6.021 5.252	4.690
1968	7.275	5.757	4.116	5.820	5.057	6.837
1969	9.321 7.050	5.235	3.794	5,430	4.624	6.195 7.860
1970	7.109	4.759 5.497	4.710	6.119	4.637	4.547
1971	6.256	8.620	4.531 4.764	5.702	5.371	7.877
1972	6.997	5.610	5.923	5.700	5.006	5 <b>.</b> 471
1973	12.196	5.761	5.424	5.994 13.527	4.975	5.115
1974	7.260	5,007	6.213	7.307	11.496	6.140
MED	7 1,74		-	, , 00 /	5.445	4.799
IQR	7.474 6.240	6.414	5.588	6.845	5.574	6.111
RATIO	0.835	4.785	4 220	4.675	3.663	5.212
	0.000	0.746	0°755	0.683	0.657	0.853

sciences take longer. The median times to tenure for physical sciences and for humanities are graphed in Figure 5 for public universities and Figure 6 for private universities. For almost all years, the median time to tenure is shorter for the humanities for both types of institutions. In Kuh and Radner [2] we speculated that this somewhat surprising result, which was also found in the estimates from the 1973 data, might be due to post—doctoral fellowships in the sciences delaying entry into tenure track positions and thus delaying the time to tenure. We have found that this, in fact, appears to be the case. These results will be discussed in a subsequent Technical Report. In both humanities and physical sciences, however, the trend of declining times to tenure in the early 1960's and increasing times to tenure after 1968 is clearly evident.

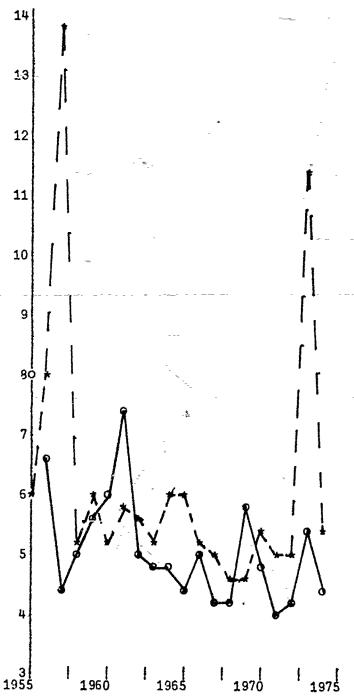






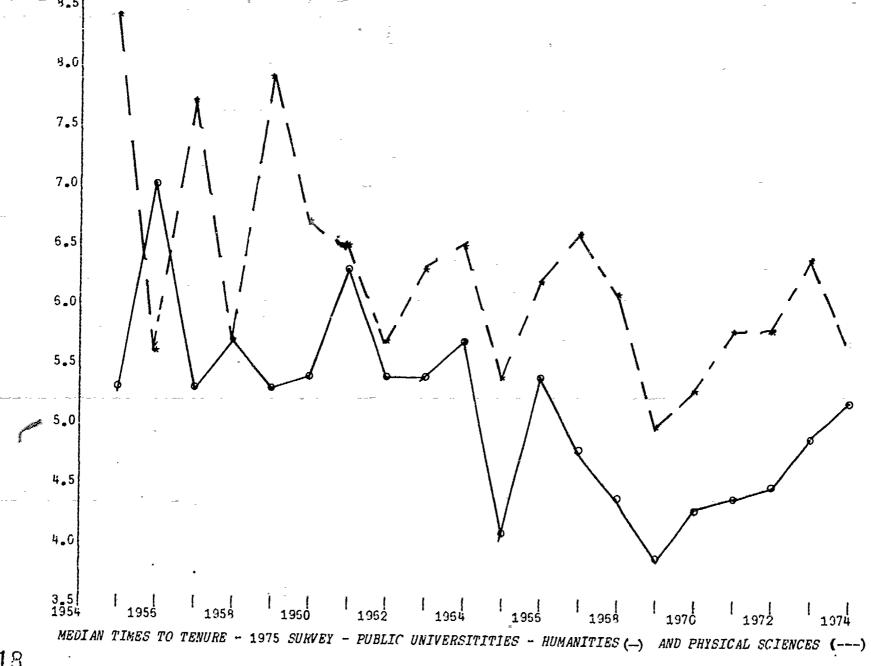
MEDIAN TIMES TO TENURE - PHYSICAL SCIENCES PUBLIC (-) AND PRIVATE (---) UNIVERSITIES

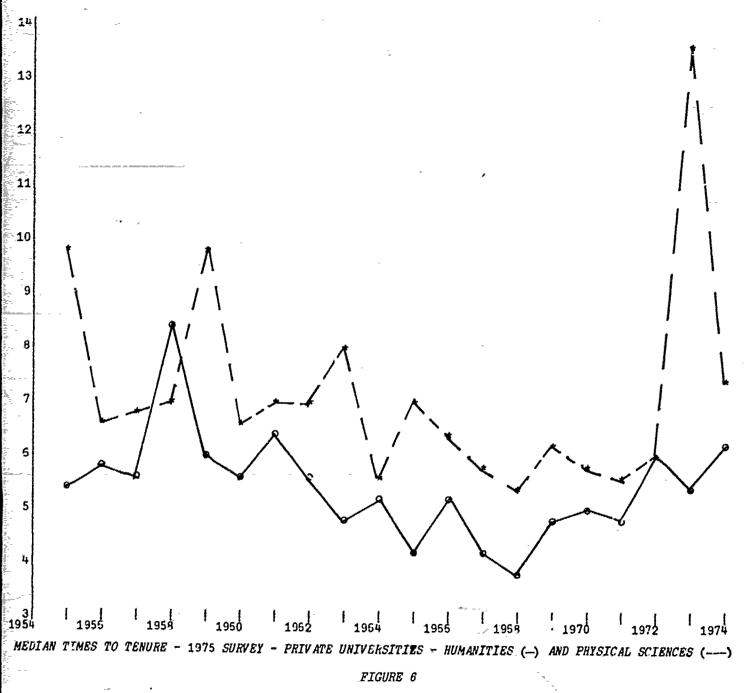
FIGURE .3



MEDIAN TIMES TO TENURE - SOCIAL SCIENCES PUBLIC (---) AND PRIVATE (---) UNIVERSITIES

FIGURE 4





ERIC

20

#### Differences in the Results from the 1973 and 1975 Surveys

Qualitatively, for the years which both surveys have in common, the results from the two surveys are quite similar. Quantitatively, however, the results are not. The percentage differences in the median times to tenure are shown in Table 5, and an example of a plot of the different estimates for public universities is shown in Figure 7. Although for both samples the minimum is reached in the same year and the decline occurs over the same period, the estimates from the 1975 survey are more variable and are lower than those from the 1973 survey until 1968. The magnitude of the discrepancy in earlier years is often as great as 25-35% (and occasionally much larger for public four year colleges).

It is important to isolate the source of these differences, particularly if we are interested in the using the date effects as measures of market adjustment in order to predict adjustment of tenure to future changes in market conditions. Thus, it is worthwhile to examine fairly closely differences in the data in the two samples. Sample choice and sampling technique are discussed at length in Bayer [1] for the 1973 survey and in Trow's 1975 technical report [3]. We will not review that material except to note that the sample size in 1975 was considerably smaller than in 1973 and that there was less oversampling of high quality institutions in 1975 than in 1973. 1

Let us first look at the raw numbers. Since the sub-sample that we studied contained only full-time Ph.D.'s, the data that appear below will be different from that appearing either in Bayer [1] or in Trow [3].

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{4}$  Although we discuss here the 1973 Survey, it used the same sample as the 1969 Carnegie Survey, so that remarks made concerning 1973 are applicable to 1969 as well.



TABLE 5

#### MEDIAN AGES TO TENURE PLACENT CHANGE FROM 1973 TO 1975 SAMPLES

	ATE GES
1951       _12.616       _36.019       _21.898       _26.         1952       _17.967       _35.846       _53.185       _6.         1953       _26.600       _34.395       _41.373       _22.         1954       _18.545       _16.429       _53.864       _10.         1955       _17.282       _35.329       _69.625       _35.         1956       _22.985       _23.655       _50.609       _27.         1957       _24.677       _26.768       _40.890       _35.         1958       _33.417       _23.682       _39.331       _24.         1959       _26.254       _11.803       _56.584       _13.         1960       _19.535       _23.641       _33.507       _18.         1961       _15.340       _16.165       _32.998       _9.         1962       _12.535       _13.726       _34.624       _10.         1963       _17.259       _18.726       _34.624       _10.         1964       _19.458       _21.061       _20.804       _32.         1965       _0.766       _16.164       _4.648       _26.         1967       _8.258       _12.359       _14.604       _4.649	2449319935243 44641993520132443 1125200132443 73112520133243 755545551765534

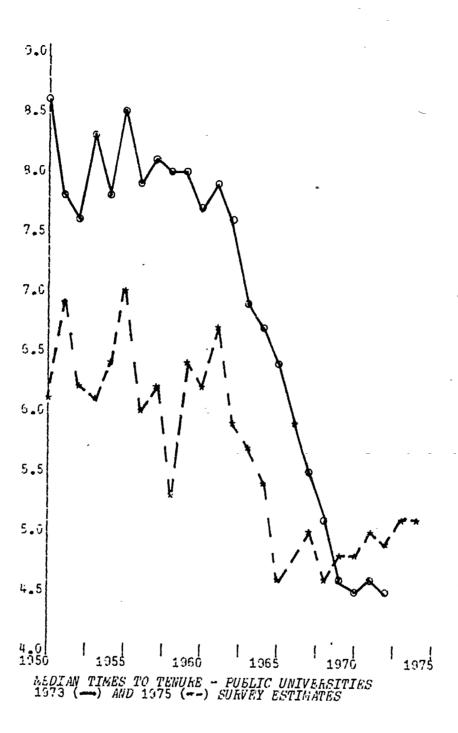


FIGURE 7

As mentioned earlier, the 1975 survey was considerably smaller than the earlier one. The largest decline was in the numbers of individuals sampled from public universities, where over three times as many individuals were surveyed in 1973. The sizes of the different samples are given in Table 6.

TABLE 6

Sample Sizes by Type of Institution:
1973 ACE Survey and 1975 Carnegie Survey

Year of Sample		Type of In	stitution	
	Public University	Private University	Public = 4 Year =	Private 4 Year
1973	14255	4748	1960	3058
1975	4226	2445	2070	2059
Difference	10029	2303	-110	999
				-

The differences in sample size are likely to make the estimates from the 1975 Survey more variable. However, the estimates from the two samples differ more systematically than could simply be accounted for by greater variability. In early years, for all types of institutions, the medians estimated from the 1975 Survey are always below those estimated from 1973.

We then compared the age-related and date-related promotion rates in the two samples. These are shown in Tables 7 and 8. For all types of institutions, a greater proportion of faculty in the 1975 sample were promoted at earlier ages, while more faculty in the 1973 sample who were still in academia and untenured were promoted at later ages in the 1973 Survey. In the 1975 Survey, there were no faculty left who were non-tenured at these late ages.

The differences in the date-related promotion rates show that those



TABLE 7

#### KAW AGE-RELATED PROMOTION KATES PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1973 TO 1975 SAMPLES

ÅGË	<i>FUBLIC</i>	PRIVATE	<i>PUBLIC</i>	PRIVATE
	UNIV <sub>E</sub> KSITIES	UNIVERSITIES	COLLEGES	COLLEGES
1234567-5001234567-5901234567-590	781600805470718360381113000500500521108-7-7-7-5-7-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-7-5-7-5-7-5-7-	29920899099923397406888218909922691.0009992338555964409926889099923385555.0009335555.0009335555964436436436436596999235560093556009355600935560093556009356000935600093560093560093560093560093560093560093560093560093560093560093560009356009356009356009356009356009356009356009356000935600093560000000000	4529398499527244641577315187722690001566760000000000000000000000000000000	927785617388177571773574070477206011315-1605842294944777777770648560485603044722577299744303260448603044280374436337428033744363374436337442803374436374436374443637444363744436374443637444363744436374443637444363744436374443637444363744436374443637444363744436374443637444363744443637444436374444363744444444

TABLE 8

#### RAW DATE-RELATED PROMOTION RATES PERCENT CHANGE PHON 1973 TO 1975 SAMPLES

DATE	<i>PUBLIC</i>	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
	UNIVERSITIES	UNIVERSITIES	COLLEGES	COLLEGES
11123455678500123456678901121111111111111111111111111111111111	240 2470 2575 2575 2575 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 25	97.426 86.277 93.347 75.468 152.168 107.168 10.402 10.402 555.59447 40.593 40.610 40.6610 40.6610 410.869 10.869 10.869 10.869 10.849 10.849 10.8483	273 .585 1.429 120 .023 120 .023 120 .023 120 .023 121 .024 271 .250 121 .04 271 .250 121 .04 271 .250 121 .04 271 .	133

in the 1975 Survey had greater promotion rates for almost all years and all types of institution up until 1969. It is also true that, as might be expected, a greater proportion of those in the 1975 Survey had received their Ph.D.'s after 1969 that had those in the 1973 Survey. The differences in distribution of the two samples by cohort are shown in Table 9 and the proportion tenured in 1973 and 1975 by cohort are shown in Table 10. The two distributions are different in systematic ways. There is a smaller proportion of the 1975 Survey in the earlier cohorts, although for early cohorts these differences are quite small (4.2% more of the 1973 Survey are in the pre-1950 cohorts than in the 1975 Survey for public universities). However, this discrepency in the samples is greatest for the middle cohorts, who were tenurable at dates when tenure rates were increasing rapidly. It is also clear that for any pre-1970 cohort, tenure rates were higher in the 1973 than in the 1975 Survey. This is due in part to the longer "exposure" to tenure for each cohort. However, even the pre-1960 cohorts which, in 1973, had been tenurable for at least 13 years, have higher tenure ratios.

We have seen that, descriptively, there are differences between the two surveys that could result in the systematic differences we observe in the estimates. We must now ask whether these differences are the result of sampling differences or whether, in fact, there is a difference in the characteristics of the underlying population that is being sampled.

Aside from the smaller size of the 1975 Survey, the main difference that we find from reading Trow's 1975 technical report [3] is that it samples more institutions of lower quality were sampled in 1975. If tenure behavior varied systematically by quality, then we could expect differences in our estimates (that is, a "quality" effect). We divided the sample into three different quality classifications for each type of institution and



TABLE 9

COHORT DISTRIBUTION IN PERCENTAGES
ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCES SETWEEN 1975 -AND 1973-SAMPLES --

DATE	PUBLIC	PRIV ATE	<i>PUBLIC</i> COLLEGES	PRIVATE
	UNIVERSITIES	UNIVERSITIES	COLLEGES	COLLEGES
4.00 5				
1925				
1357				
1328		¯0.001		
1329				
1930				¯0 <b>.</b> 001
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	0.901	<b>-</b>	_0.001	
1332		_0.002	_0.001	<u> </u>
1932 1933 1934		0.002	_0.001 _0.601 _0.602	_0.001
1934	Tr 600	0.002	0.002	_0.001
1936	_0.602 0.602	0.002	0.061	_0.002 _0.001
1337	5.052		0.001	0.001
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	∠0.C02	<u>_0.001</u>	_0.001	_0.002
1939	∠ G <sub>≂</sub> 001	0 003	_0.002	_0.002
1340	_C.002 C.003	_0.002	_0.001 _0.001 _0.002 _0.002	_0.004
1941	0.003	_0.003	11 - 11114	_0.001 _0.002 _0.002 _0.004 _0.004
1942	_0.001	_0.002	_0.006	_0.604
1942 1943 1944	_0.001 _0.006 _0.004	-0.003 -0.003 -0.002 -0.005 -0.004 -0.003	_0.006 _0.001 _0.002 _0.001	_0.004 _0.005 _0.002
1945	6.003	-0.004	_0.002 0.001	0.004
1946	0.000	0.001	-0.00s	しょしじと
1947 1948	0.002	_0.662	_0.001	_0.003
1948	- <u>-</u> 0-601 -		_0.005 _0.001 	<u>_</u> 0_005
1949	0.001	0.003	li lilia	_0.003 _0.005 _0.009
1950	_0.001 _0.002	_0.002	_0.001 _0.004 _0.005 _0.011 _0.005	0.009 -0.003 -0.007 -0.007 -0.005 -0.005 -0.005 -0.002 -0.002
1951	_0.002	0.005 0.001	_0.00 <del>4</del>	-0.007
1952 1953	0.005	_0.001 0.011	0.011	0.007
1954	_0.002 _0.005 _0.005	6.062	0.005	70,005
1955	_0.007	_0.008	_ U = UU i	<u>_</u> 0.007
1956	_0.007 _0.009	_0.008 _0.005 _0.006 _0.003	0.014	_0.010
1957	_0.005	_0.006	_0.014 _0.011	_0.005
1958 1959	_G.005 _G.002 _G.007	_0.010	-0.011	_0.002
1959	0.007	0.010	_0.006	6.008
1961	_0.002 _0.004	_0.007 _0.006 _0.010	0.008	_0.008 0.007
1952	_0_003	0.010	_0.003	
1053	_0.603 _0.602	_	_0.008 _0.003 _0.001	_0.004
1954	_0.005 _0.004 _0.003	0.007	0.012	-0.004 -0.009 -0.002 -0.003
1355	_0.004	_0.002 _0.008	_0.018	_0.002
1956	_0.003	_U_U0U8	_0.019 _0.002 _0.010	0.003
1957 1958	_0.010 _0.007	0.018 _0.005	-0.004	_
1959	0.004	-0.009	ŏ.016	0.004
1976	0.003	0.006	0.019	0.011
1971	0.010	0.006 0.009	-0.004 0.016 0.019 0.002 0.028	0.000
1972 1973	0.003 0.010 0.019 0.027	0.022	0.028	0.009 0.032
1973	G <sub>•</sub> 027	0.032	0.028	0.032

TABLE 10

Percentage tenured in 1973 by Cohort and Cohort Distribution of the Sample

## A. Percentage Tenured

		ıblic Un	iversity	Pr	ivate Un	iversity
Year of Ph.D.	<u>1973</u>	<u>1975</u>	Difference	1973	1975	Difference
1950 or before	97.9	98.3	0.4	96.1	98.1	2.0
1960 or before	96.5	98.2	1.7	95.6	97.1	1.5
1965 or before	93.4	97.0	3.6	90.1	94.1	4.0
1970 or before	77.9	85.8	7.9	72.2	78.8	6.6
Entire Sample	73.6	70.3	-3.3	68.7	63.9	-4.8
		*	B. Sample	Distrib	ution	
1950 or before	15.1	10.9	-4.2	17.2	12.6	-4.6
1960 or before	42.6	33.1	<b>-9.</b> 5	46.1	36.8	-9.3
1965 or before	65.5 _	52.4	-13.1	67.6	54.9	-12.7
1970 or before	94.2	79.6	-14.6	91.9	80.0	-11.9

#### A. Percentage Tenured

	Public 4-Year		Private 4-Year		4-Year	
_	<u>1973</u>	<u>1975</u>	Difference	1973	1975	Difference
1950 or before	94.0	9ชั.1	4.1	92.7	96.9	4.2
1960 or before	94.6	97.6	2.0	91.4	95.5	4.1
1965 or before	92.9	96.1	3.2	88.0	92.5	4.5
1970 or before	77.3	85.2	7.9	69.4	80.4	11.0
Entire Sample	71.9	67.3	-4.6	63.2	61.1	-2.1
			B. Sample	e Distrib	ution	
1950 or before	8.5	5.1	-3.4	14.3	7.9	-6.4
1960 or before	35.0	21.8	-13.2	41.6	28.1	-13.5
1965 or before	57.3	37.9	-19.4	61.1	44.9	-16.2
1970 or before	91.7	72.8	-18.9	-90.4	71.7	-18.7



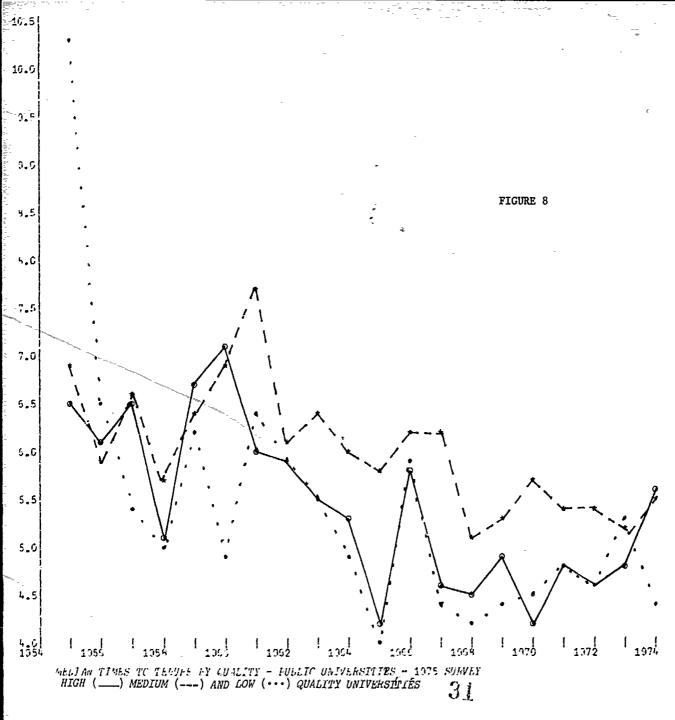
re-estimated age and date effects for each sub-sample. A plot of the resulting median ages by quality of institution for public universities is shown in Figure 8. It appears that high and low quality institutions both have lower median times to tenure than medium quality institutions. Thus, if there were more redium quality institutions in the 1973 sample, the higher median time to tenure that we observe might result from this difference. Since it would be a major undertaking to reclassify the individuals in the 1973 Survey by quality of institution, we tried, in order to get a "feel" for the magnitude of the quality effect, to weight the 1975 data by the 1973 quality weights. $\frac{2}{}$  For public universities, the plots of the median times to tenure estimated from the weighted and from the unweighted 1975 data are shown in Figure 9. The estimated median time to tenure from the 1973 data and from the weighted 1975 data are shown in Figure 10. Although the estimates are very similar after 1965, the differences in the earlier years remain. Similar results were found for the other types of institutions. From these results, we concluded that differences in the distribution by quality of the institutions in the two samples would probably not account for much of the difference in the estimates of median times to tenure from the two samples.

Another possibility that we must consider has to do with the different wording of the tenure question on the two questionnaires.

The 1973 Survey asks when the respondent received tenure at his current institution. The 1975 Survey asks when the respondent first ob-

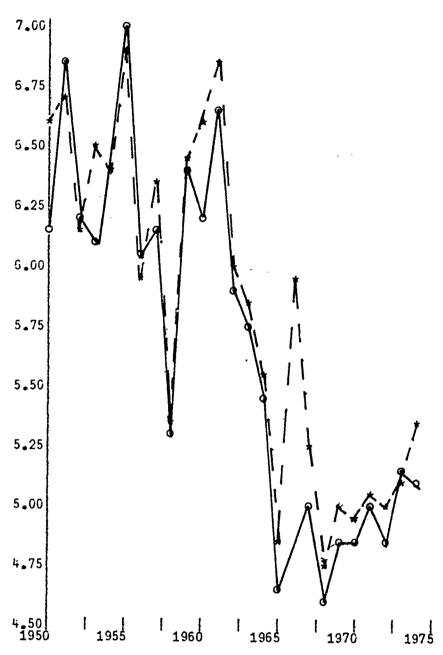
This reweighting is very approximate, because the ACE's "selectivity" coding is based on average National Merit Scholarship qualifying test scores of entering freshman, while the Trow quality classification is based on the Gourman rating. However, both classifications are broad enough that the number of institutions that would be classified one way by Trow and another way by the ACE should be small.





ERIC

28



MEDIAN TIMES TO TENURE - PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES UNWEIGHTED (-) AND WEIGHTED (---) ESTIMATES

FIGURE 9

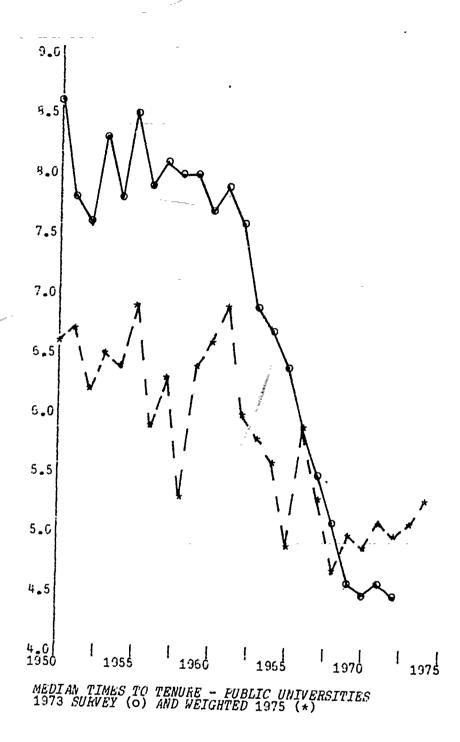


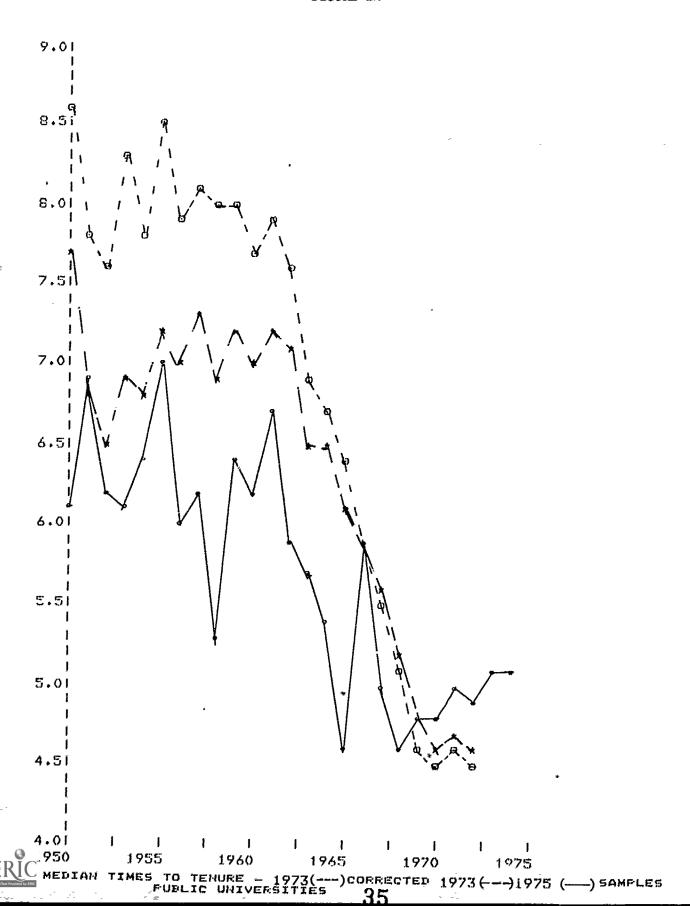
FIGURE 10

tained tenure. It is quite obvious, however, that most respondents to the 1973 Survey read the question as asking when they first received tenure, since, for public universities for example, over 80% of the respondents with tenure report receiving tenure before the date at which they began continuous service at their current institution. We also know the date the respondent first became tenured if he received tenure after moving to his current institution. The only questionable group are those who reported receiving tenure at the same date as they began service at their current institution. This group is a very small proportion of those in four year institutions. However, it forms 14% and 15% of the tenured sample in public and private universities, respectively. Unfortunately this group contains two parts: those who first received tenure when they moved to their current institution and those who already had tenure when they moved.

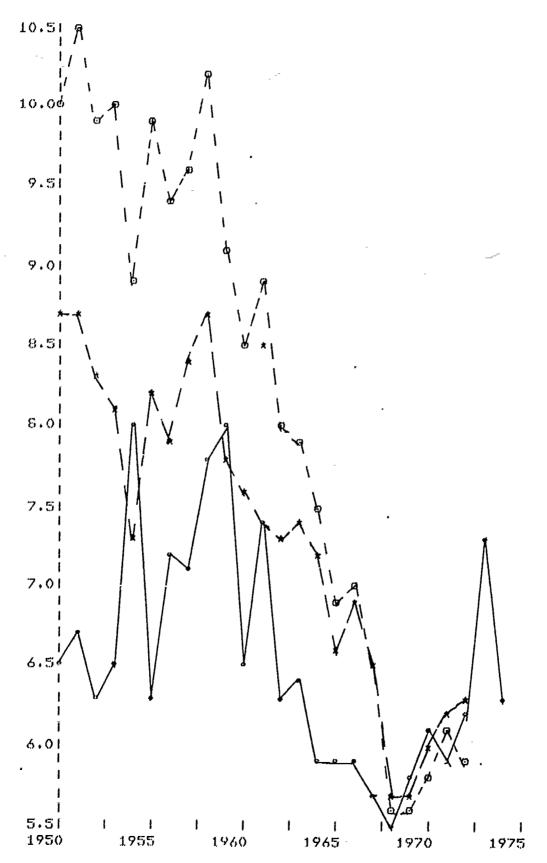
We have not been able to figure out a way to estimate the "true" date of first receiving tenure for this group. However, we can obtain bounds of the effect on our estimates. The median times to tenure reported above and in Kuh and Radner [2] are estimated on the assumption that all of the group for which the date of receiving tenure (T) was the same as the date of beginning service at their current institution (C), received tenure for the first time (T\*) on that date. This then provides an upper bound on the estimate of time to tenure, since some of the people in this group may have received tenure earlier (i.e., T\* < T), and so their "true" median time to tenure would be lower. A lower bound can be found by simply eliminating the questionable group from the sample and reestimating the median times to tenure. These results are shown in Figure 11 for public universities and in Figure 12 for



#### FIGURE 11



## FIGURE 12





HEDIAN TIMES TO TEHURE - 1973(---)1973 CORRECTED(---)1975(---)SURVEYS

private universities. It can be seen that the effect of this correction is to draw the 1973 and 1975 estimates much closer together. The difference between the corrected and the uncorrected 1973 estimates is largest for the years prior to 1964. This suggests, as we would expect, that the "error" caused by the "misreporting" of the first date of tenure is larger for the earlier cohorts, whose respondents are much more likely to have moved with tenure. After 1968 or 1969, the corrected estimates are very close to the uncorrected estimates.

We feel that this difference in the tenure question on the two questionnaires may account for some of the difference in our estimates of time to tenure from the two Surveys. However, there are other qualitative differences in the two samples which suggest that there may be non-random differences in the underlying population.

Another possible explanation of the differences in the estimates for the two samples is that the characteristics of the individuals in the underlying population for the two samples were, in fact, different. Selective attrition is a prime candidate for such a "selection" effect. A careful investigation of this possibility will have to await data from the NAS-NRC Comprehensive Roster of Doctoral Scientists and Engineers. An example of how the effect could change the estimates, however, would be the following: Suppose that older untenured people left academia between 1973 and 1975. Then the remaining older population would be more likely to have tenure. Because of this selective attrition, the right-hand tail of the distribution of time to tenure would be shorter and the estimated median time to tenure

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{3}{}$  Given the delay between the choice of the sample and the actual sampling, these dates are more appropriately 1971 and 1975.

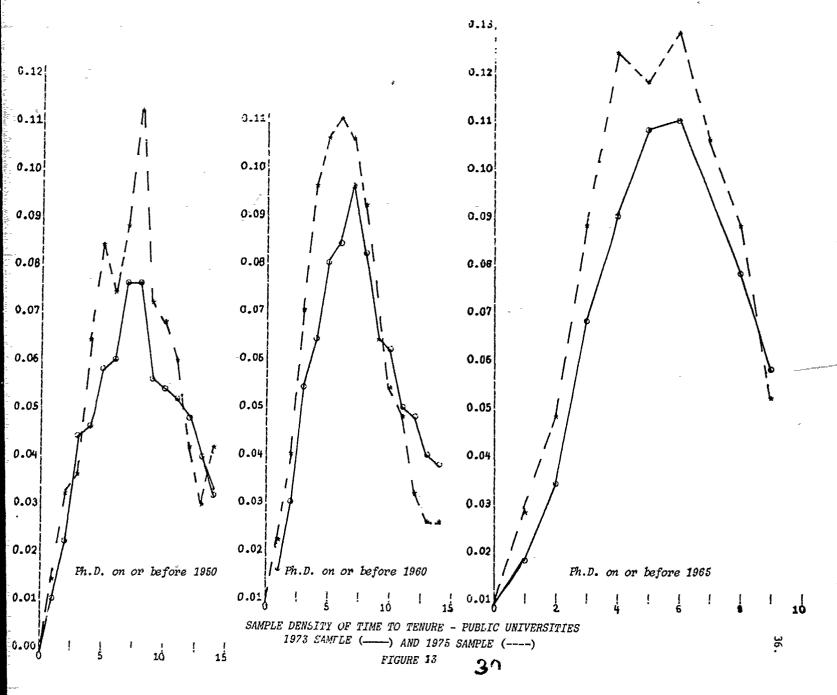


would fall. This would mean that the age effects estimated from the 1975 Survey would be greater for all ages. The median times to tenure would look more similar to 1973 at the later dates because attrition from the older cohorts would have a smaller effect for these later years on the proportion of "successes".

To examine the question of selective attrition more closely, we compared the older Ph.D. cohorts in the two samples. That these older cohorts have a higher proportion of tenured people in 1975 than in 1973 is evident from the data in Table 10. We then asked whether, if we had sampled the 1975 population in these cohorts in 1973, we would have observed the same tenure rates as in the 1973 sample. The graphs in Figure 13, for three cohorts, show consistent differences. For <u>all</u> the older cohorts, a higher proportion of the 1975 sample was given tenure in <u>all</u> years up to the eighth after receiving the Ph.D. Chi-square tests for each cohort also indicate that we must reject the hypothesis that the two distributions of time to tenure could have come from the same population.

We have thus found that the two samples differ systematically with respect to the time to tenure for the earlier cohorts. Not only were these cohorts around in the 1960's when the time to tenure fell due to market conditions, but those in the 1975 survey were more likely to receive tenure at an earlier age, regardless of the date at which it was received. Had the older people who were less good left academia between the samples? Were early retirement programs working? Is there some other sampling anomaly that would result in this difference? In the absence of direct evidence on attrition, we don't know. If it were true, however, that attrition as well as the tenure rate behaves in a way that responds to market conditions, as we suspect, it would be an interesting finding





ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

with the implication that the academic labor market, in fact, responds in numerous ways to the change from growth to the steady state.



#### Conclusions

In this technical report we used data from the 1975 Carnegie Survey of Teaching Faculty to investigate changes in tenure rates with the same method that we used to examine the 1973 ACE Survey. We have found that the model yields similar qualitative results for both sets of data. In particular:

- 1. For all types and control of institution, median times to tenure fell rapidly from 1961 until the late 1960's. Thereafter, they rise slowly through 1973 for universities and private colleges, and level off for public colleges.
- 2. The median time to tenure is longer in private than in public institutions.
- 3. The overall patterns described above are also found when the sample is disaggregated by broad field. As was found in the earlier report [2], the median time to tenure is longer in the physical and biological sciences than in the humanities and social sciences.

Quantitatively, however, the estimates from the two samples differ systematically. In particular, the estimates from the 1975 sample are more variable and are lower for the period up to 1968. We looked at differences between the two samples and found the following:

- 4. The 1975 sample is smaller than 1973. It is likely that this difference may account for the greater variability of the estimates.
- 5. Although there are differences between the two samples with respect to quality of institution, these differences do not appear to account for the systematic differences in tenure rates at the earlier dates that we observe.
- 6. The tenure question on the 1973 Survey was worded differently than on the 1975 Survey. If read correctly, it asks when the respondent received



tenure at his <u>current</u> institution. Fortunately, the majority of respondents misread the question and replied with the date when they were first given tenure. However, for those who answered that they received tenure at the same date as they began service at their present institution, but who may first have received tenure elsewhere, we have overestimated the time to tenure. Eliminating this questionable group markedly lowers the estimates of time to tenure in the 1973 Survey, particularly in the earlier years.

The estimates, however, are still above estimates from the 1975 Survey.

7. The time to tenure for the earlier Ph.D. cohorts in the 1975 sample is lower than for the same cohorts in the 1973 sample. This may be due to selective attrition which would result in older non-tenured faculty leaving academia during the years between the two samples. This sort of attrition could possibly have resulted from the increase in early retirement programs during the time between the two samples. Further examination of this question will require data from a sample that includes individuals both within and outside academia.

The most serious question raised by the quantitative differences in the estimates is their use for prediction of future adjustment of tenure in the academic labor market. My feeling is that, unless there is a sampling anomaly of which we are unaware, the academic population has changed between 1973 and 1975 with respect to tenure rates of older cohorts and that the 1975 estimates reflect this change. It is also true that a more complete model would treat attrition, if that is the cause, as endogenous. It is comforting, however, to note that in the later years of the period, the estimates from the two samples are much more similar at a time when both samples contain many more observations.

42

#### REFERENCES

- Bayer, Alan. <u>Teaching Faculty in Academe 1972-73</u>. ACE Research Reports, Vol. 8, No. 2, Washington D.C.: American Council on Education, 1973.
- 2. Kuh, Charlotte and Radner, Roy. Market Conditions and Tenure in U.S. Higher Education: 1955-1973. Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education Project on Quantitative Policy Analysis Models of Demand and Supply in Higher Education, Technical Report No. 2. Berkeley, California, April 1977.
- 3. Trow, Martin. <u>Technical Report</u> on Carnegie Council Surveys 1975, 1976, Berkeley, California, 1977. (Mimeographed.)



Table A1

### LOGIT AGE EFFECTS 1975 SURVEY

			_	
AGE	PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES	PUBLIC COLLEGES	PRIV ATE COLLEGES
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234444	0.045 0.100 0.175 0.175 0.213 0.233 0.233 0.225	0.017 0.032 0.109 0.109 0.1253 0.2219 0.2219 0.2174 0.163 0.3110 0.3101 0.3101 0.134 0.1093 0.123 0.125 0.126 0.126 0.296 0.1291 0.296 0.2	0.052 0.064 0.141 0.223 0.263 0.217 0.216 0.250 0.233 0.134 0.223 0.134 0.223 0.134 0.2643 0.143 0.2643 0.1449 0.2643 0.1449 0.248 0.1993 0.254	0.043 0.039 0.075 0.108 0.22467 0.22531 0.1299 0.1217 0.1247 0.1247 0.1247 0.1247 0.1247 0.1247 0.1247 0.1247 0.1276 0.1211 0.1211 0.1210 0.1211 0.1216 0.1266 0.1276



Table A2

### LOGIT DATE EFFECTS 1975 SURVEY

		10.0 DONADI		
DATE	PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES	<i>PUBLIC</i> COLLEGES	PRIVATE COLLEGES
DATE 7890123455789012345678900123456789000123456789000123456789000123456789000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.527 0.527 0.246 0.138 0.277 0.087 0.083 0.483 0.451 0.601 0.557 0.816 0.633 0.836 0.7504 0.845 0.810 1.192 0.845 0.810 0.895 0.895 0.895 0.895 0.895	PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES  0.843 0.374 0.211 0.253 0.207 0.228 0.616 0.594 1.185 1.219 1.019 0.948 1.079 1.008 0.849 0.662 1.088 0.809 0.849 0.657 1.018 0.768 1.0768 1.091 1.064	0.343 0.970 0.211 0.259 0.4135 0.750 1.274 0.337 0.599 0.599 0.599 0.591 0.591 0.591 0.594 0.594	O.447 O.405 O.259 O.2233 O.212 O.408 1.249 O.5720 O.4995 O.761 1.0795 O.7953 1.0583 O.811
1955 1955 1957 1958	1.118 1.634 0.888 1.352	1.260 1.250 1.307 1.389 1.563	0.841 0.631 0.858 1.011	1.284 1.322 1.353 1.393
1956 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	1,666 1,489 1,482 1,364 1,466	1.569 1.563 1.330 1.194 1.278 1.119 0.794	1.011 0.967 1.230 1.472 1.578 1.497	1.393 1.738 1.577 1.242 0.994 1.256 1.103
1974	1.281 1.315	1.101	1.939	1.553



Table A3

## MEDIAN AGES TO TENURE 1975 SURVEY

		TO 19 BOWEI		
DATE	PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES	PUBLIC COLLEGES	PRIVATE COLLEGES
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932				
1934 1935 1936 1937	7 <b>.</b> 405			
1939 1939 1940 1941	9.959 11.570	7.078 10.203	9.641	8 <b>.</b> 494
1942 1943 1944	9.596 12.550	12.857 12.662 12.939	5.144 11.823	8.807
1944445555555578901234455789011 1994444555555555555555555555555555555	10.851 654185010995557940319955528750499555287504995554.832554.832554.832554.83371	188 524 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	10 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10.1995 10.1998 10.199
1972 1973 1974	4.850 5.143 5.088		4.055 4.154 3.705	3.122
MED IQK RATIO	5.66745 4.45982 0.78858	6.55992 5.28504 0.80556	5.05702 5.12576 1.01359	5.11490 5.15203 0.84254



Table A4

## COHORT SAMPLE SIZES 1975 SURVEY

DATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIV ATE
	UNIVERSITIES	UNIVERSITIES	COLLEGES	COLLEGES
7890123456783011234567890123456789012345	54080555009222080771046997042559739330038751117221421 234688888898903222246543714	13115613615524368914269495485565877800087974469	1 325253024 2380857560565083724293609542577	1 21355795900752111310383244366622533088355992193
92223333333333444444567890123456789012345		1121211 11245464555565877800087974469	1122223432342556777619370542577	11 11133333443644555767879111433333443666225335992193
111111111111111111111111111111111111		11111111111111111111111111111111111	1131111	111111111111111111111111111111111
TOT AL	4225	2445	2070	2059



Table A5

RAW AGE=RELATED PROMOTION RATES
1975 SURVEY

AGE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
	UNIVERSITIES	UNIVERSITIES	COLLEGES	COLLEGES
1234557890123456789012345678901234567890123	0.027 0.050 0.111 0.191 0.228 0.310 0.231 0.249 0.229 0.186 0.231 0.249 0.231 0.249 0.2140 0.231 0.249 0.2140 0.21	0.017 0.033 0.064 0.112 0.1526 0.2225 0.2225 0.2285 0.2285 0.2287 0.2180 0.3130 0.1133 0.2167 0.2167 0.2091 0.2007 1.430 0.5667 0.5667	0.057 0.071 0.157 0.245 0.274 0.272 0.216 0.216 0.226	0.046 0.040 0.080 0.115 0.2169 0.225 0.225 0.225 0.1281 0.1381 0.137 0.137 0.137 0.137 0.137 0.143 0.143 0.143 0.143 0.143 0.143 0.143



Table A6

RAW DATE-RELATED PROMOTION RATES
1975 SURVEY

DATE	PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES	PUBLIC COL·LEGES	PRIV ATE COLLEGES
1327 1328 1329 1330 1331 1932 1933 1935				
1936 1937	0.053			
1939 1939 1940 1941	0.030	0.058 0.038	- 0.050	0.040
1942 1943 1944	0.019 0.042 0.013 0.006	0.022 0.027 0.025	0.138 0.033	0.054
11111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.033 0.038 0.098 0.099 0.115 0.1078 0.1099 0.124 0.1099 0.124 0.135 0.139 0.1215 0.139 0.1215 0.139 0.1215 0.183 0.183 0.189 0.189	0.031 0.031 0.097 0.173 0.165 0.104 0.089 0.099 0.0998 0.0998 0.0998 0.131 0.154 0.1599 0.131 0.1144 0.1599 0.130 0.130	0.059 0.088 0.077 0.1170 0.043 0.0654 0.081 0.095 0.1101 0.095 0.1101 0.139 0.131 0.138 0.148 0.198 0.198 0.198 0.2216 0.2216	0.0333 0.0417 0.0333 0.06657 0.06657 0.0523 0.0999 0.0999 0.0999 0.0999 0.1055 0.1059



Table A7

LOGIT AGE EFFECTS

1975 SURVEY/PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

		1373 D	JIN BITTODDIO	ONIVBRUITED		
AGE	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	ENGINEERING	HUMANITIES	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	EDUCATION
123456789012345678901234567890	0.006 0.015 0.015 0.132 0.156 0.294 0.147 0.269 0.197 0.471 0.266 0.373 0.750 0.325 0.117	0.046 0.061 0.200 0.266 0.389 0.400 0.367 0.236 0.112 0.281 0.587 0.587 0.542 0.242 1.194	0.032 0.031 0.120 0.1225 0.225 0.518 0.473 0.422 0.3747 0.219 0.3751 0.172 0.172 0.172 0.199 0.20	0.005 0.037 0.053 0.103 0.159 0.349 0.351 0.445 0.246 0.317 0.214 0.276 0.134 0.513 0.418 0.336 0.264 2.507	0.025 0.057 0.104 0.383 0.347 0.435 0.395 0.138 0.456 0.247 0.281 0.666 0.459	0.022 0.077 0.187 0.316 0.439 0.292 0.465 0.357 0.109 0.236 0.339 0.149
24 25 26 27 28	12,257		0.703 0.492		0.269	12.813
29 30		14.681			0.424	
31234567890123 33333333334443			22.582		0.426	
					=	

Table A8

# LOGIT DATE EFFECTS 1975 SURVEY/PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

DATE	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	ENGINEERING	HUMANITIES	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	EDUC ATION
78901234567830012345678901234567890 111111111111111111111111111111111111	SCIENCES  0.386 3.0979 0.8998 0.6998 0.6998 0.9969 0.9969 0.99615 0.99615 0.99615 1.9650 0.9766 0.9766 0.9766 0.9766 0.9766 0.9766 0.9767	0.486 0.535 0.452 0.586 0.774 0.971 0.499 0.398 0.695 0.747 1.387 0.722 0.628 0.828 0.829 0.284 1.401 1.633 0.818 1.117 1.988 1.269 1.301	0.223 0.243 0.4239 0.4239 0.6913 0.6913 0.6913 0.76555 0.4007 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981 0.9981	0.956 0.956 0.956 0.956 0.956 0.9585 0.9589895991 0.95989861 0.95989861 0.95989861 0.95989861 0.95989861 0.95989861 0.95989861 0.95989861 0.95989861 0.95989861	0.24 0.295 0.224 0.6355 1.05855 0.5855 0.5855 0.5846 0.5746 0.7640 0	0.48512 48612 10.657 991900.62859 10.6289956 00.629844 10.61450
1971 1972 1973 1974	0.824 1.350 1.430 1.255	1.175 0.866 1.197 0.981	1.628 1.558 1.478 1.235 1.047	1.276 1.219 0.889 1.302	2.056 1.664 0.864 1.425	1.181 1.050 0.645 0.841

Table A9

## MEDIAN AGES TO TENURE 1975 SUKVEY/PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

DATE	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	ENGINEERING	HUMANITIES	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	EDUC ATION
789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901 99999999999999999999999999999999999	SCIENCES  10.0313 10.0	6.087 6.087 6.087 6.070 4.5.070 4.5.070 4.389 5.1976 5.0618 4.9330 3.9514 4.089 4.089	17.0 804 1503 1	5CISNCES  6 • 285  10 • 6 • 123 • 6 • 125 • 8 • 6 • 127 • 6 • 8 • 7 • 9 7 1 6 • 6 • 9 7 • 9 7 1 6 • 6 • 6 • 6 • 6 • 6 • 6 • 6 • 6 • 6	7.823 8.483 6.0214 4.892 5.3777 4.894 5.3777 4.894 5.3777 4.894 5.3777 4.811 4.338 4	6.394
1972 1973 1974	5.758 5.662 5.884	4.831 4.236 4.594	4 352 4 476 4 878 5 188	5.823 6.444 5.723	4,239 5,303 4,455	4.375 5.455 4.754
MED IQR KATIO	5.700 4.993 0.745	4.560 3.553 0.803	5.264 3.479 0.661	6.185 3.630 0.587	4.975 3.519 0.707	4.436 3.548 0.795

Table A10

# COHORT SAMPLE SIZES 1975 SURVEY/PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

### DATE BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING HUMANITIES PHYSICAL SOCIAL EDU SCIENCES  1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 2 2	
1932	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
1935 1937 1938 1939 3 1940 2 2 1941 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2
1945 2	1 2 1 1
1942 5 1 2 2 8 5 7 1943 3 2 4 1944 3 3 2 4 1945 2 1946 1 3 2 1947 4 1 5 5 2 1948 3 1 10 5 5 2 1950 5 1 10 10 12 16 1951 12 12 13 12 15 8 12 1952 12 17952 12 7 15 8 12 11 1955 1956 7 8 9 11 6 6	1 3 3 2 4 2
1951       12       3       10       12       16         1952       12       7       15       8       12         1953       6       3       12       11       10       17         1954       9       3       12       10       17       10       17         1955       9       5       10       7       10       17       10       19       11       6       17       10       12       13       19       12       13       19       12       13       19       15       15       15       15       12       13       19       15       15       15       12       13       17       12       13       19       15       15       15       12       13       17       12       13       19       15       15       15       12       13       19       15       17       19       15       15       12       13       19       15       15       12       13       17       19       15       19       15       19       15       19       19       15       19       19       13       11       12       13	2 4 2, °
1956       7       8       9       11       6         1957       11       7       14       10       12         1958       9       6       17       12       13         1959       9       8       14       7       10         1950       12       6       10       8       16         1951       9       13       19       15         1962       10       9       21       20       17         1963       13       9       9       13       12         1964       13       11       28       13       17         1965       15       22       25       23       19	2 3 8
1950	7 10 7 15 17
1958       13       24       26       23       28         1969       22       17       36       13       36         1970       21       10       45       22       31         1971       13       15       49       16       30         1972       13       15       39       18       32         1973       11       8       31       9       37	8 57 17 15 11 12 11 12 14 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
1974     13     12     37     6     33       1975     2     10     15     5     35       TOTAL     324     276     620     392     542	12 15 229



Table All

### RAW AGE-RELATED PROMOTION RATES 1975 SURVEY/PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

		1313 00	MARIAEDRIC (	MITTONDILLED		
AGE	BIOLOGIC AL SCIENCES	ENGINEERING	HUMANITIES	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	EDUC ATION
12345678901234567490123	0.006 0.017 0.054 0.139 0.159 0.155 0.272 0.194 0.467 0.286 0.417 0.750 0.333 0.143	0.047 0.061 0.202 0.259 0.359 0.385 0.3219 0.107 0.273 0.188 0.500 0.500 0.250 1.000	0.036 0.058 0.131 0.235 0.226 0.486 0.396 0.394 0.283 0.275 0.290 0.313 0.167 0.222 0.286	0.005 0.038 0.056 0.107 0.166 0.331 0.333 0.412 0.396 0.209 0.367 0.111 0.182 0.294 0.143 0.556 0.500 0.500	0.026 0.060 0.114 0.230 0.362 0.349 0.429 0.295 0.283 0.103 0.393 0.217 0.045 0.222 0.535 0.375	0.024 0.077 0.184 0.319 0.375 0.423 0.333 0.143 0.200 0.250 0.167 0.667 0.500 1.000
456: 450123456785012334567	20.000	20.000	0.667 0.500 , 40.000		0.250 0.333 0.500	20.000

Table A12

		D-817-T1-11	- ひひこつわす Amn nn - マッペー	LOM TON STATE		P-II-T-IMP-AMON-A-						
	=	1975 <i>S</i> l	TE-RELATED PROP URVEY/PUBLIC UN	MOTION RATES VIVERSITIES								
DATE	BIOLOGIC AL SCI ENCES	ENGINEERING	HUMANITIES	Paisical Sciences	SOCIAL SCIENCES	EDUC ATION						
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1933 1933 1935 1937 1938 1939												
1940 1941				0.125								
1942 1943					0.077							
1944	: 050	0.125			0.043							
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	0.050 0.167 0.048 0.091 0.136 0.125 0.059 0.070	0.143 0.167 0.167 0.200 0.071	0.055 0.074 0.121 0.049 0.143 0.020 0.138	0.040 0.120 0.087 0.154 0.033 0.122 0.128 0.078	0.125 0.162 0.130 0.250 0.081 0.065	0.143 0.400 0.333						
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1950 1961	0.167 0.087 0.058 0.054 0.117 0.129 0.104 0.152	0.087 0.148 0.133 0.241 0.156 0.118 0.162	0.111 0.154 0.172 0.090 0.191 0.149 0.173 0.181 0.118	0.107 0.138 0.065 0.220 0.078 0.205 0.077 0.123 0.120	0.143 0.138 0.045 0.092 0.305 0.180 0.145 0.099	0.071 0.143 0.167 0.057 0.071 0.231 0.333						
1952 1963 1964 1965 1965 1967 1968 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	0.101 0.224 0.039 0.150 0.080 0.212 0.192 0.176 0.178 0.084 0.149 0.193 0.161	0.150 0.065 0.239 0.236 0.123 0.181 0.280 0.211 0.246 0.235 0.186 0.258 0.258	0.169 0.179 0.140 0.255 0.131 0.177 0.210 0.260 0.211 0.209 0.201 0.189 0.175	0.173 0.119 0.115 0.170 0.124 0.1139 0.139 0.157 0.157 0.154 0.207	0.167 0.185 0.181 0.244 0.143 0.252 0.258 0.087 0.152 0.260 0.240 0.133 0.222	0.045 0.074 0.194 0.310 0.158 0.196 0.208 0.167 0.180 0.164 0.113 0.165						



Table A13

	LOGIT	AGE	EFF	ECTS		
1975	SURVEY	PRTU	ልጥድ	INTU	アクペナヤナンタマ	:

		1975 <i>St</i>	JRVEY/PRIVATE	UNIVERSITIES		-
AGE	BIOLOGIC AL SCIENCES	ENGINEERING	HUMANIT1ES	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	EDUC ATION
1234567890123456789012345	0.009 0.037 0.037 0.053 0.117 0.118 0.218 0.218 0.209 0.202 0.136 0.192 0.169 0.466 0.142 0.151 0.501	0.010 0.035 0.076 0.117 0.136 0.273 0.279 0.274 0.216 0.615 0.6615 0.060 0.060 0.234 0.430 2.089 18.115	0.036 0.066 0.067 0.175 0.208 0.380 0.437 0.254 0.475 0.187 0.256 0.147 0.355 0.355 0.355	0.003 0.013 0.048 0.072 0.140 0.254 0.277 0.304 0.183 0.329 0.431 0.068 0.316 0.282 0.621 0.440	0.011 0.031 0.073 0.185 0.239 0.357 0.395 0.395 0.395 0.3064 0.164 0.200 0.1595	0.020 0.022 0.058 0.217 0.124 0.201 0.466 0.249 0.165 0.220 0.073 0.129 0.273
256789901233456789	0.889		0.874	15,294	1.017 12.339	÷

1.085

0.842

### Table Al4

LOGIT DATE EFFECTS 1975 SURVEY/PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES DATE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES **ENGINEERING** HUMANITIES PHYSICAL SOCIAL SCIENCES **EDUCATION** SCIENCES 1927 1928 1929 1330 1331 1932 1933 1934 1935 1935 1937 1938 1933 47.142 0.792 4.098 1940 1341 1942 32.137 1943 1.005 1944 0.473 1945 0.255 0.219 0.410 0.179 2.700 0.622 0.571 0.754 0.593 0.588 1946 0.567 1947 0.327 1948 1.751 0.254 0.714 1.672 0.615 0.736 0.719 1.053 4.835 2.476 2.674 1.033 3.116 1949 0.619 2.309 1.824 3.051 1950 1951 1.608 0.4701 0.4701 0.4701 0.4867 0.4965 0.5595 0.5996 0. 1.336 1.723 3.772 0.877 0.536 1.429 1.292 0.459 1952 1953 1.055 1.346 3.051 0.639 0.393 1.051 0.771 0.420 0.199 1.314 0.761 1954 1955 1956 1957 1.177 0.435 1.508 1.200 0.552 0.719 0.471 1.063 0.977 0.4788 0.958 0.959 0.959 0.959 0.959 0.517 0.413 0.270 0.511 0.835 0.369 **195**8 1959 1950 0.496 1.068 1.088 1.244 0.554 1951 1962 0.414 0.877 0.971 0.750 1.467 1.332 1.781 2.271 0.547 1.840 5.81 1.517 1.648 1.773 1.0581 1.1653 1.1653 0.269 0.930 1.343 0.790 0.770 2.465 1953 1954 2.827 1.911 0.538 0.939 0.254 2.011 1965 0.958 1.218 1.632 2.113 1956 1957 1.227 1.391 1.797 1.783 1958 1969 1.383 1.760 1.763 1970 0.260 0.753 0.997 0.979 1971 1972 1.137 1.437 1.452 0.242 1.554 1.443 1.467 0.833 1973 1.096 1974



Table A15

-	MEDIAN AGES TO TENUKE 1975 SURVEY/PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES							
DATE	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	ENGINFERING	HUMANITIES	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	EDUC ATION		
1927 1928 1929 1930 1933 1933 1933 19337 1938								
1939 1940 1941 1942	1.443		5.020		3.542	1,445		
1944567890123456789012345678901234 19444890123456789012345678901234 199995555789012345677777 199995677777 11111111111111111111111111111111	8.359 9.3111 99.2101 7.70 10.2957 7.02918 99.2101 7.70 10.316 99.2235 99.2318	8.419 6.439 4.439 4.439 4.4310 8.5599 6.5599 6.85515 6.2577 5.757 7.757	99793575755558556545434445556	6.833 8.910 7.105 7.792 7.792 8.4690 13.7792 8.4690 13.7792 8.4690 8.4690 7.7902 8.4690 8.4690 8.4690 7.7902 8.4690 8	7. 475 475 475 4875 4910	5.119 5.531 4.955 3.599 5.284 5.382 5.976 6.976 6.976 6.837 6.195 6.195 6.195 74.547 75.477 5.1140 4.799		
MED IQR KATIO	7.474 6.240 0.835	6.414 4.785 6.746	5.588 4.220 0.755	6.845 4.675 0.683	5.574 3.663 0.657	5.111 5.212 0.853		



Table A16

		1975 <i>SU</i>	COHORT SAMPLE VRVEY/PRIVATE	SIZES UNIVERSITIES		
DATE	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	ENGINEERING	HUMANITIES	PHYSIC AL SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	EDUCATION
78901234567890123456789012345678901211111111111111111111111111111111111	11115131 11 114155363958055945896212313751	2 1 11112 1 2433455543844858 11107	1 121131213412 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 1 1 4 1 2 8 9 5 8 8 1 1 1 1 9 2 1 1 4 1 3 9 8 2 1 1 1 1 9 2 1 1 4 1 3 9 8 2 1 1 1 1 9 2 1 1 4 1 3 9 8 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PHYSICAL SCIENCES  1321 361531143 80611817 13505106114947 1947 196	SOCIAL SCIENCES  1 1212131 1 23155483727968813951120177177	1 1 2 4 2 3 2 2 2 2 4 2 1 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 4 4
1969 1970 1971	15 12 13	11 12 10	21 21 21		14 27 17 27	
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	13 7 5 1	12 10 6 9 7 11	21 21 26 28 25 12	19 13 18 8 6 2	17 27 15 16 21 17	4 4 11 6 4
TOTAL	188	186	352	310	330	4 95



Table A17

RAW AGE+RELATED PROMOTION RATES

### BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES   HUMANITIES   PHYSICAL SCIENCES   TENCES   TENCES	1975 SURVEY/PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES							
2	AGE	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	ENGINEERING	HUMANITIES	PHYSICAL SCIENCES		EDUC ATION	
42 43	111111222234567890123456789012 4567890123456789012333333334444	0.040 0.037 0.058 0.115 0.144 0.219 0.188 0.200 0.188 0.158 0.198 0.143 0.500 0.143 0.500	0.037 0.078 0.134 0.146 0.294 0.260 0.250 0.250 0.500 0.125 0.750 0.333 0.500	0.072 0.069 0.177 0.215 0.354 0.403 0.220 0.444 0.174 0.222 0.167 0.500 0.333 0.333 0.333	0.013 0.051 0.075 0.140 0.259 0.315 0.186 0.295 0.467 0.357 0.357 0.750 0.500	0.036 0.078 0.199 0.125 0.437 0.358 0.316 0.2867 0.250 0.250 0.2667	0.024 0.076 0.216 0.143 0.182 0.235 0.143 0.273 0.100 0.143 0.200	



Table A18

RAW DATE-RELATED PROMOTION RATES 1975 SURVEY/PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES							
DATE	BIOLOGIC AL SCIENCES	ENGINEERING	HUMANITIES	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	EDUC ATION	
1327 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1937							
1939 1939 1940 1941 1942	1.000		0.111		0.250	20.000	
1943 1944 1945			0.048	0.100 0.091	0.100		
1945 1947 1948	0.083 0.093	0.125	0.050 0.100	0.095	0.083		
1949 1950	0.091 0.091	0.286 0.500 0.250 0.222	0.043 0.563	0.273 0.048	0.354 0.333	0.143	
1951 1952	0.133	0.222 0.091	0.091 0.061 0.156	0.115 0.125 0.056	0.167 0.214 0.059	0.091	
1953 1954 1955	0.111	0.250	0.049 0.125	0.058 0.051	0.042 0.125	0.182 0.300 0.091	
1956 1957	0.130 0.036 0.148	0.049 0.042	0.156 0.152 0.146	0.053 0.123	0.107 0.071	0.083 0.143	
1959 1959	0.091 0.056	0.038 0.063 0.125	0.050	0.111 0.115	0.029 0.194	0.167 0.091	
1950 1951	0.100 0.087	0.059 0.077	0.160 0.184 0.111	0.060 0.161 0.125	0.105 0.179 0.106	0.083 0.091	
1962 1963 1954	0.159 0.065	0.073 0.167	0.151 0.226	0.111 0.107	0.120 0.191	0.364	
1965 1966	0.145 0.182 0.167	0.130 0.095	0.182 0.278 0.175	0.219 0.108	0.115 0.108	0.200 0.176	
1967 1958	0.111 0.059	0.170 0.176 0.233	0.175 0.294 0.341	0.143 0.217	0.155 0.173	0.048 0.083	
1969 1970	0.098 0.030	0.256 0.170	0.204 0.172	0.222 0.128 0.141	0.219 0.205	0.037 0.240	
1971 1972	0.127 0.091	0.075 0.180	0.154 0.088	0.140 0.130	0.135 0.162 0.188	0.036 0.103 0.138	
1973 1974	0.024 0.115	0.157 0.261	0.123 0.092	0.031 0.120	0.037 0.183	0,111 0,157	

